

IN STONEWALL CEMETERY.

(Continued from fifth page.)

corps, in less than one hour and a half the confederate lines were restored, and Burnside was taught a lesson of value. But this terrific fighting with its high success cost us dearly. From that hour until the present many a North Carolina home has been draped in mourning because of the fallen sons of this noble commonwealth. Among the many slain from this state, two there were of whom we may speak in highest praise without the slightest suggestion of invidious comparison. Generals Anderson and Branch were men of such heroic moulds, were so devoted to their country's highest good, and rendered the country such noble service as to weave around their brows cold in death chaplets of the brightest immortelles, and as these on this and other battle fields that their old mother was stabbed so deeply in her heart of hearts. General McClellan, commenting upon this battle, observed that the confederate line was very short. It was short, because General Lee had not the men to make only 33,000 men General Lee was obliged to compress his lines so as to make resistance against the larger number of troops with which General McClellan sought to force him from the field. But this he could not do, for the confederate line at night of the 17th was not only the same with which General Lee began his struggle at sunrise that morning, except that it was slightly depressed at the center, and this General Lee seemed to have anticipated because if one studies carefully the conformation of the ground, and the exact adjustments of the whole line of battle, it will be seen that the line was an obtuse angle, with the apex of the angle at the center. It had been regarded by military critics as one of the finest illustrations of General Lee's high mastery of the science of war, for it can be safely affirmed that General Lee found him with his troops scattered, and far away in the reduction of Harpers Ferry, and still General Lee held his own, waiting the whole of next day, the 8th of September for General McClellan to renew his attack, which he did not. The result had not that order settling forth General Lee's plans not been lost at Frederick City. There have been made several estimates of the number of muskets employed by General Lee on this battlefield. The great Virginian modestly places the number at five under 40,000, others again say that there could not have been over 33,000. A distinguished confederate officer who won laurels on that battlefield, ex-United States Senator Ransom, who I think was a general of brigade on the occasion, in a recent conversation said to me that after the closest and most careful calculation, there were only about 27,500 muskets employed that day by the confederate. Now if this be so, the question will come up, why be it so? Let General Lee speak for himself. In his report of the Maryland campaign, volume 2, page 119, our great captain says: "The arduous service in which our troops had been engaged, their great privation of rest and food, and the long marches without shoes over the mountain roads had greatly reduced our ranks before the action began. These causes had compelled thousands of brave men to absent themselves. This great battle was fought, by less than 40,000 men on our side." (Official report page 35) says General D. H. Hill: "Had all our stragglers been up, McClellan's army would have been completely crushed or annihilated." It may be pardoned me if I advert to scenes I have witnessed myself along the line of march from Gettysburg by way of Cedar Mountain; at second Manassas by Thoroughfare Gap; by way of Oxen Hill through Loosburg, Frederick City, Williamsport, Martinsburg, Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg. The men who were on this long line of march were fresh from the seven days fights around Richmond. Some of them had marched from Stanton to Hall Town below Charleston, taking their parts in the battle of Winchester, Port Royal, Cross Keys and Port Republic, where under Ashby and Jackson, with that fine old field marshal Ewell, the story of confederate valor had been placed in the mouths of our commentators. Stragglers! Men absent from duty! Miscalculated laggards on the march! Sluggards in the storm! Of course there were men out of line that day. Nature has her laws, and has affixed her own limits to human endurance. Again and again on the march which brought General Lee's army to Sharpsburg, have I seen men after men drop out of line from sheer fatigue and the limit of human endurance reached. I recall one scene expressly—that of an old Georgian belonging to Lawton's brigade, sitting on a rock with his feet in a stream of water, and staunching the blood that green leaves bound to the cuts kept in place by rags in lieu of socks and shoes. I shall never forget that honest face, as, with the light of duty in his eyes, he swung on his haversack, and grasping his musket trudged on in pain after Lee. This allusion to the conditions of the march will explain to any candid mind the presence of the short, thin line of confederates on the battlefield of Sharpsburg 35 years ago to-day. We have said that 12,000 men were captured at Harpers Ferry with 12,000 of stands of arms, 70 pieces of artillery and valuable stores. This was a part of the rich fruitage of this campaign. The federal losses have been put down for Boonsboro, Crampton's Gap and Sharpsburg at 15,200 by McClellan himself, while the most careful estimates which I have been able to employ places the confederate loss in these several engagements at 10,300, and one will quite understand the desperation with which the confederates fought when the medical authorities of the medical government show an increase of 30,000 patients as consequent upon the operations of this short campaign. As a quick sequel to this glorious engagement, there is something else to be said, General Lee crossed the Potomac into Virginia on the 19th of September by way of Shepards-town. General McClellan pressed by the federal government to render some effective service with the large number of men he had at his command, threw General Fitz John Porter's corps across the Potomac under the cover of heavy artillery on the Maryland side. This heavy federal detachment made a serious move upon General Lee's reserved artillery in command of Brigadier General Pendleton, chief of artillery. A counter movement was instituted by General Jackson, which was intrusted directly to General A. P. Hill, who drove the enemy with such

violence and impetuosity across the river at the point of the bayonet, driving their adversaries by the hundreds into the water that only a few of the federals reached the northern bank. It was a pitiable spectacle, that of 3,000 federal troops killed and drowned with 200 prisoners, and one large brigade nearly extinguished by the disaster. This was the penalty which McClellan had to pay for his mendacity in claiming a victory at Sharpsburg. Here it may be asserted without any fear of contradiction, without the slightest suggestion of invidious comparison, that when the old Stonewall brigade, and those noble sons of Georgia under Lewton, in fine where all responded so nobly to the test applied by General Lee, (for it was General Lee's confidence in his men, and not the necessities of the situation, which caused the battle of Sharpsburg). North Carolina have caused to be engraved on the record which the heroism of her sons made with their blood on that illustrious day, and there is no wonder that while the 17th of September will ever be a day of sadness to thousands of our people, yet must it be ever a day when that sadness is tempered by the consciousness of the glory of her noble sons. It is very foreign to the purpose of this address to carry you through the campaign of the Rappahannock, with its great battle of Fredericksburg, nor shall I detain you while I rehearse any part of the Chancellorsville campaign during the months of April and May 1862. Where at Chancellorsville the great giant of military genius fell off the edge of battle, where Stonewall Jackson crossed over the river and rested under the trees, having lit up the way in all the battles from first Manassas by his devotion as a christian the splendor of his heroism, and his matchless genius as one of the great captains of the 19th century, ay, in any age, I shall not detain you by referring you to that with which you are so familiar, the Gettysburg campaign in June and July '63 longer than barely to intimate the fact that if this great battle of Gettysburg was decisive of the war, the splendor of its heroism, the purifying powers of its great suffering, the full consciousness in spite of factious criticism that every man did his best, that these were in part preparatory for the grandest of all the campaigns, Grant's overland campaign May and June '64, in that campaign of maneuvers between General Lee and Meade from July 1863 to March 1864 that we may see how fully General Lee overmatched General Meade. Military critics have said, and some of them so void of prejudice, and so full of high capability as to entitle their opinions to full notice, that the most remarkable of all military movements in the 19th century was that beginning May the 4th, in which with 52,625 men; foot, horse and artillery, General Lee baffled and beat back General Grant with his four great army corps, giving him a movable column of about 140,000 men of all arms. Gladly, though sadly, had I the time would I light up your thoughts with the splendor of the army of northern Virginia at the battle of the wilderness along the lines at Spotsylvania Court House and from Spotsylvania to the Chickahominy where I would detain you at the battle of Cold Harbor, where General Lee reached the apex of his fame, from which he has never been forced to come, although the shadows of the siege of Petersburg and those ever dark events culminating at Appomattox Court House announced the fact that the circle of the hunt was again closed, and the great lion hearted Lee was brought to bay. Sadly and tenderly was the confederate banner furled, and as an organized body the army of northern Virginia stepped out of existence among the martial hosts of this earth, but stepping into history stepped heavenward. And this on the 9th of April 1865 at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, having done its duty nobly, expired the most remarkable organization of armed men the world has ever known. For four long years the upper millstone of the army of the Potomac of 17 inches thickness had been grinding around, lubricated by the oil of sympathy and the active support of the whole outside world—while the understone of the army of northern Virginia, 10 inches in thickness imbedded in the affections of the southern people carrying their noble cause of constitutional recognition state sovereignty and other forms of constitutional liberty on the points of their bright bayonets, was worn thinner and thinner, till at last, no thicker than a wafer, General Lee surrendered as the body guard of liberty 8,000 men with muskets to an army of over 125,000 Caesars, heros and gods, Philip the Macedonian, Phalaris, Alexander his picked troops in conquering the world, Hannibal his corps invincible on the battlefield of Cannae, Wellington his life guards at Waterloo, and Napoleon had his imperial guards under the matchless Ney, but the army of northern Virginia with its roll of victories, at first and second Manassas, seven days around Richmond, Fredericksburg, Winchester, Crosskeys, Port Republic, Chancellorsville, Cold Harbor and Sharpsburg with Longstreet and Beauregard, the two Hills, Ewell, Gordon, Early, Mahone, Rhodes, Stuart, Hampton, Ashby, Pettigrew, Branch, Hoke, Anderson, Pender, Daniel, Ramoth and the two Lees, and some lead them, as they were led by Stonewall Jackson, and as they were all led by the illustrious Lee, in point of honor, efficiency and noble devotion to the cause of the constitutional liberty, may well con over the battle fields of the world with no suggestion of envy, but with thankfulness to the God of battle for all he enabled them to do and dare against the world in arms. This noble band of free men with the blessed motto "Pro aris et Focis," inscribed on their banners died in the very throes of battle with the magnetic thrill of liberty on its brow growing cold in death, and from its great heart at its lastebb of life bequeathed to you, survivors of the confederacy, the guardianship of their honor, and their graves together with its highest trust the protection of your mothers, wives and daughters. It will be remembered that in a letter from the quick Georgian, General Gordon to General Bryan Grimes, among the noblest of North Carolina's sons, it is graphically told how the thin line of North Carolina's was bearing itself splendidly, even driving the federal troops before it, when the breezes which now sweep over the classic fields of Virginia for the first time since Yorktown of the revolution sighed, as they kissed the folds of the white flag of defeat.

And now there are some things in conclusion which belong especially to North Carolina. Among all the States of the Confederacy, North Carolina was expressly blessed in that great tribune of the people, Zebulon B. Vance, perhaps of all the war governors, if not the most devoted, certainly

among the most useful. Fortunately for him, and for the great State which he represented as its Chief Executive, the great duties which devolved upon him found him at the very meridian of a splendid manhood. Born in the county of Buncombe, among the fastnesses of his native mountains, it was the most natural thing in the world that in his Swiss home he should be taught by a devoted mother to love liberty from his very cradle. As a lawyer, perhaps both Judge Gaston and Judge Ruffin were his superiors; as a United States Senator perhaps Judge Badger and William H. Haywood were equally as well if not better furnished, simply as a governor, we greatly doubt whether he was superior to ex-Governor Thos. E. B. Bragg; as an orator with eloquence divine we doubt very much whether he could move men as did Dr. Francis L. Hawks or Henry Watkins Miller. But take him all in all, measured in all directions, head and heart, he was the best of all the gentle, beautiful, North Carolina maidens with love purer or more devoted than that which Gov. Vance bore for his native State. He has gone, and we shall see his like again, but we shall keep his memory green in North Carolina as long as men loving liberty shall behold Mr. Mitchell overtopping the peaks of the mountains, and the valleys which he loves so well. I draw largely now from Senator Vance's lecture entitled, "Last days of the war in North Carolina," delivered in Baltimore Feb. 23d, 1895, before the Maryland line of that city. He says that by the general industry and thrift of our people, and by the use of a number of blockading running steamers carrying out cotton and bringing in supplies from Europe, the following stores had been collected from abroad: large quantities of machinery supplies, 60,000 pairs of hand cars, 10,000 grain scythes, 200 barrels of blue stone for the wheat growers, blankets and shoes for 250,000 pairs, 500,000 pairs of socks, 12,000 overcoats ready-made, 2,000 best "Enfield" rifles, with 100 rounds of used ammunition for each rifle, 100,000 pounds of bacon, 500 sacks of coffee for hospital use, \$50,000 worth of medicines at gold prices, large quantities of lubricating oil, and minor supplies of various kinds. In the winter of 1862, the battle of Chickamauga, I sent to Gen. Longstreet's corps 14,000 suits of clothing complete. At the surrender of Gen. Johnston at Greensboro, the State had on hand ready-made and in cloth 32,000 suits of uniform, with great stores of blankets, leather, etc. I was told by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston that his army was surrendered, he had on hand in the various depots of North Carolina supplies for 60,000 men for five months, and that for many, many months previous, Gen. Lee's army had been almost entirely fed from North Carolina. In relation to the number of troops furnished to the Confederacy, General Johnston has more than once made the boast that North Carolina furnished not relatively, but absolutely more troops than any other State. This assertion has not yet been denied to my knowledge. Thus we see how this remarkable man planned and cared for the following troops which Napoleon depicted on the sign board and the other as the "Alphabet," with all the letters from A to Z printed above the door. An exceedingly popular hostelry at a point from which several mail coaches formerly started was originally named Boulogne Mouth, in honor of a British victory gained at the mouth of Boulogne harbor in the reign of Henry VIII, but the water-sergeant or battle scene having, after a while, become effaced by time and weather from the signboard, some stupid boniface thought he was doing the proper thing when he had painted a rooster on the sign, and the place became known as the "Bull's Head." The time was when artists of note scorned not to try their pretence hand at the painting of signs, and many a Royal Academician gave the public a lion or a unicorn, a magpie or a cockatrice, the best fabulous animal, supposed to have been hatched from a cock's egg, a toad, being for some unknown reason quite a favorite, and represented as a serpent with a rooster's head. Among these painters were Charles Carlton, one of the original Royal Academicians; Samuel Wade, who delighted in figures of Falstaff and other Shakespearian characters; and Richard Wilson, while the vintner's inn at Hayes, Kent, boasted a grape-bordered "St. George and the Dragon" executed by Millais.

It is a mistaken idea that a cough acquired during a warm summer need not be regarded seriously. Facts prove the contrary. Do not neglect yourself. A simple and effective remedy is at your hand. Parker's Tolu Cough Syrup is a quick and agreeable remedy for Cough or Cold, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, or any affection of the throat. It is pleasant to take. Children like it. Sold by J. C. Shepard, J. H. Hardin and H. L. Fentress.

Return From a Cuban Expedition
Key West, Fla., September 18.—The steam tug Somers N. Smith was seen off the southwest channel this morning and put in a boat, which was seen to have seven men. The cutter Winona went in pursuit and captured the boat, but the men had disappeared. The tug went up the coast to the Lates and found a quantity of baggage were found by customs inspectors. The Smith is reported to have landed an expedition in Cuba, and it is thought to have been connected with the schooner Canna T. Briggs, which had Philadelphia three weeks ago, and which has not since been heard from.

MOTHER! The sweetest and the most expressive word in the English language and the one about which the most tender and holy recollections cluster is that of Mother—she who watched our tender years; yet the life of every Expectant Mother is beset with danger. Mother's Friend so assists Nature in the change taking place that the Mother is enabled to look forward without dread or gloomy forebodings to the hour when she experiences the joy of Motherhood. Its use insures safety to the lives of both Mother and Child, and is left stronger after than before confinement.

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gins, either in the splendid personnel of its matchless private soldiers, or the fine materials of its officers.

Of the fair women of my old State, members of the State Monumental Association, and their fair compatriots, it will be pardoned in me if I say with gratitude and admiration both of which they have done in their beautiful and commanding monument at the western gate of the state capital grounds in Raleigh and in these beautiful head and foot stones here in this lot of pre-eminent honor in Stonewall Cemetery they richly deserve, and receive modestly what they wear, the gratitude of their native State, and that we have full assurance that they will go on in the blessings of love until we shall be called upon some other red letter day in North Carolina's calendar to unveil, and consecrate a central monument with pride and pleasure, the corner stone of which we lay today in North Carolina's lot of honor in Stonewall cemetery, symbolizing the unity of the states, which with lofty aspect, and broad base shall eloquently declare to oncoming generations the power and province of pure southern womanhood in nerving the arm and strengthening the heart of patriotic manhood. It is true, ay, sadly, tearfully true, dear friends, that the southern cross shone out with great brilliancy again and again amid the dark clouds of internecine strife. It will break the heart to fully realize that so near came we more than once to the very brink of the chasm separating us from the fields of nationality, that we inhaled the aroma of the flowers blooming therein, but we could not cross to gather them. Some inscrutable barrier interposed between us and our fondest hopes; the loss of the despatch at Frederick City; the death of Albert Sydney Johnston, at Shiloh; the death of Stonewall Jackson, enforcing his absence from Gettysburg; or some other hindrance. But with the sad refrain, Vae Victis! Vae Victis! We know not, we know not why, welling in our ears, the very tolling of the death knell of our fondest hopes, crushing to earth all of our brightest anticipations, we dare look all Christendom in the face to-day and say that when in future the historians in search of the traditions of liberty, in quest of the truth, shall look for the cause that led up to and enthroned centralism, ranker and fouler than that of cringing Muscovite, the goddess of liberty, as she walks the earth, at that time will point him tears in his eyes to that hour of our human history at Appomattox Court House, and bid him write it down with iron pen that liberty died when the army of Northern Virginia fell, for the great Virginian said truly, with the prophetic keen of an unerring seer of the Confederacy, "Lost cause!! If lost, 'twas false! If true, it is not lost!"

Queer Signboards
In the days of the commonwealth we can imagine Praise God Barebones and his cronies quaffing their daily tankards of ale at the inn plausibly named "God Encompasseth Uns," or at the sign of the "Alpha Beta." Yet, remarks Lippencott's Magazine, it was not long ere both of these had fallen from their high estate, the one being known far and wide as "The Goat and the Compasses," with a prancing beast and mathematical instrument conscientiously depicted on the sign board, and the other as the "Alphabet," with all the letters from A to Z printed above the door. An exceedingly popular hostelry at a point from which several mail coaches formerly started was originally named Boulogne Mouth, in honor of a British victory gained at the mouth of Boulogne harbor in the reign of Henry VIII, but the water-sergeant or battle scene having, after a while, become effaced by time and weather from the signboard, some stupid boniface thought he was doing the proper thing when he had painted a rooster on the sign, and the place became known as the "Bull's Head." The time was when artists of note scorned not to try their pretence hand at the painting of signs, and many a Royal Academician gave the public a lion or a unicorn, a magpie or a cockatrice, the best fabulous animal, supposed to have been hatched from a cock's egg, a toad, being for some unknown reason quite a favorite, and represented as a serpent with a rooster's head. Among these painters were Charles Carlton, one of the original Royal Academicians; Samuel Wade, who delighted in figures of Falstaff and other Shakespearian characters; and Richard Wilson, while the vintner's inn at Hayes, Kent, boasted a grape-bordered "St. George and the Dragon" executed by Millais.

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CITY AFFAIRS.

Special Meeting of the Board of Aldermen Yesterday Afternoon—The Ordinance as to the Sale of Fresh Meats in Groceries Amended.

For a number of years the market ordinances have permitted the sale of fresh pork in grocery stores after it had been salted three days. The butchers in the markets claimed that this placed them at a disadvantage, as they pay their rent for the stalls in the market and a special license tax to carry on the business, whereas grocery stores can sell without that expense. At the regular meeting of the board on Monday, September 6th, Alderman Twining, in compliance with the wishes of the butchers, offered an amendment to the market ordinances, requiring that fresh meats sold in grocery stores shall be salted seven days before it is offered for sale. Alderman Twining's amendment was tabled.

Yesterday afternoon a special meeting of the board of aldermen was called to hear the butchers on the question, and also to pass an ordinance prohibiting the fire of dynamite and cannon crackers in the city limits. Mayor Wright presided, and Aldermen Twining, Norwood, Green and Benson were present. Absent—Aldermen Keith and Walker.

Several of the butchers were present with E. K. Bryan, Esq., as their counsel, and when the mayor had stated the purpose of the meeting, Mr. Bryan was given permission to address the board with reference to the claims of the butchers. The objection they have against the sale of fresh meats in the grocery stores, is that it is unfair competition against them, as they are confined to the market, have to pay license tax, and rent for their stalls. Along this line Mr. Bryan addressed the board, and said that the butchers had no objection to the grocery stores selling fresh meats if they were required to pay the same license tax that the butchers do. After Mr. Bryan had talked some time, the following, offered by Alderman Twining was adopted:

"Be it ordained by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of Wilmington, that it is hereby ordained by authority of same,

"The sub-division 2 of section 5 of the market ordinance as passed, October 2, 1886, be, and the same is amended as follows: Strike out after the words 'quarters' in line 2 of said sub-division, 'until after 9 a. m. of the day of the word 'three' in line 4, and inserting in lieu thereof the word 'six'."

Amend sub-division 6 of said ordinance by striking out the words "pork, muttons, wherever they occur in said sub-division."

The matter of prohibiting the shooting of dynamite and cannon crackers during the holidays was brought to the attention of the board by the mayor, so that if the explosion of these crackers is to be prohibited, action should be taken at once so as to put the merchants on their guard as to their purchases. On motion, the mayor appointed Aldermen Twining and Green to prepare an ordinance on this matter, to be submitted to the board at its next regular meeting.

Alderman Twining informed the board that the special committee on the matter of theatres well had made a contract for boring the well in accordance with the plans already published, and asked that the board approve the action of the committee. On motion, action was postponed till the next meeting.

The board adjourned till the next regular meeting on the first Monday in October.

Condensed Testimony.
Chas. B. Hood, Broker and Manufacturer's Agent, Columbus, Ohio, certifies that Dr. King's New Discovery has no equal as a Cough Remedy. J. D. Brown, Prop. St. James Hotel, E. Wayne, Ind., testifies that he was cured of a Cough of two years standing, caused by La Grippe, by Dr. King's New Discovery. B. F. Merrill, Baldwinville, Mass., says that he has used and recommended it and never knew it to fail and would rather have it than any doctor, because it always cures. Mrs. Hemming, 222 E. 25th St. Chicago, always keeps it at hand and has no fear of Croup, because it instantly relieves. Free Trials Bottles at R. R. Bellamy's Drug Store.

London's Water Supply
(Chicago Record.)
The water supply of London is enormous. It reaches 841,461 houses, and the average daily consumption is 187,580,233 gallons or a daily average of about thirty-three gallons per capita in a population of 5,675,270. The area supplied is 845 square miles, and there are 5,147 miles of water pipe and 35,965 fire hydrants. Of this water 107,000,000 gallons come from the River Thames, 51,000,000 from the River Lea and the rest from springs and artesian wells. In former years there was a great deal of criticism directed against the London water supply because of its insufficient quantity and its impure quality, but since 1882, when a parliamentary commission was appointed to investigate the question, there has been no cause of complaint. The greater part of the supply taken from the Thames comes from above Richmond, where the water is comparatively pure, and is conducted by a series of aqueducts into fifty-four different reservoirs, covering 580 acres, with an aggregate capacity of 1,935,100,000 gallons. From these the water is passed through 120 filtering beds, some of which absorb 1,000,000 gallons a minute. The water passes through six or seven inches of sand before it reaches the pipes, and this sand is cleaned carefully every month.

Hart's Essence Ginger quickly cures Summer complaints caused by changes in drinking water—Climate changes—unripe fruit, etc., Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Nausea, Vomiting, Flatulency, Cramps, Colic and all internal pains. Sold by J. C. Shepard, J. H. Hardin and H. L. Fentress.

Resident of Danish Consul in Cuba Raided
Havana, via Key West September 18.—The residence of Fernando Heidrich, the Danish consul at Matanzas, who is visiting in the United States, was recently raided by the police and a revolver and a number of documents which were found in his desk, were seized. The Danish consul general at Havana, upon learning of the raid protested to Captain General Weyler and demanded an apology. The German consul at Matanzas, Louis Gerlsen, also demanded an apology within twenty-four hours from the civil governor of the province, claiming that Heidrich was a German subject. The governor denied that he had ordered the raid, and attributed it to the war department. The German consul then notified the military judge, Leon Martin, to return the revolver and to apologize, but the latter replied that he would consult with Captain General Weyler before he took any action in the matter. The captain general has not been heard from as yet.

The new tariff which goes into effect on Monday next will favor a number of American products and will consequently increase trade with the United States.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN
Soft, White Hands with Shapely Nails, Lustrous Hair with Clean, Wholesome Scalp, produced by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest, for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the Pores.

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Sole sold throughout the world. Forras Duce and Co., New York, Sole Proprietors. "How to Purify and Beautify the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," mailed free.

BABY HUMORS itching and scaly, instantly relieved by CUTICURA SOAP.
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CURE
Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Distress, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK
Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD
Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but for the relief they give to the liver, and the relief they give to the stomach, these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE
is the base of so many ills that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure 5 while others do not.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action cleanse the system. In vials at 25 cents; three for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

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One hundred head of gilt edge bred registered Jersey Cows, Heifers and young Bulls, blended blood of the noted States Fries, St. Lambert, Commales and other strains. Heifers \$50.00 to \$80.00; Bulls \$150.00 to \$200.00. Males kept only from best cows. Remember the bull is half the herd, so buy and breed up. Poland China sows always on hand. Write for what you want.

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